S. C. MERCER, Editor,

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1862.

We suspect that our rich secessionists regin to think that the practical confincation of their substance is going on at so rapid a rate, between guerrillas on the one side, and our foraging parties on the other, that it is superfluous to think of enforcing the actual confiscation law of the last-Ecderal Congress. And truly they have good reason to think so, when they see their hay-stacks hauled off, their corn-cribs plundered, their slaves and horses impressed, their cattle, and sheep and hogs driven away; and nothing left on their broad farms, save bare fields and ransacked harns. The rich rebels stand between two murderous cross-fires, and suffer from friend and foe alike. Recollect that this pillaging is only in its infancy, and that if the war be protracted through another year, famine and abject destitution will fill a large part of the South with mourning. The more the South swells her armies, the worse will be the destitution. The chief sufferers are now the poor, but the tables will soon turn, and the rich will be the chief objects of plunder by the Confederate banditti. Men will be assessed again and again, until their last dollar is taken from them, and then they will be put to the torture by some desperate gang, in order to make them give up some supposed hidden treasure. This war was began for the apprandizement of an aristocracy of wealth, but there will be no basis left for such an aristocracy in the course of twelve months. Then, just as sure as fate, will come, thick and fast, in all parts of the Confederacy, wild and fearful slave insurrections. This is an absolute certainty; no man in his senses can believe that amid universal suffering, famine, and distress, four millions of half-savage slaves will remain quiet when starvation threatens them

These are evils which cannot be averted, but only hastened and ensured by vigorous military efforts on the part of the South

The more fiercely she may struggle to extricate herself from these evils by prosecuting the rebellion, the more surely does she seal the decrees of fate, and

basten her doom. Many will affect to doubt this. Yes. many affected to doubt that the Federal Government would ever attempt to subdue of the revolted States-would ever capture Nashville, Memphis, Fort Donelson, and New Orleans; but these are all recorded facts; and as surely will the evils which we have predicted also follow in the path of treason and rebellion.

# Yancey on Guerrilla Warfare.

In the Senate on the 21st ult., Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, offered the following resolutions :

Resolved by the Senate of the Confederate Sates of America, That this war which is now being waged by the United States for the avowed purpose of subjugating the people of the several States of this Gevernment to the dominion of the Government of the United States, is, in the opinion of the Senate, a war as well upon the people as upon the Government of the Confederate States of America; and that the principles upon which this Government, and the Government of the several States which compose it, are founded, justify each citizen thereof, when the invading enemy enters upon the soil of his State, in taking up arms to defend his homestead and liberties, and in attacking the invader either by individual action or in organized bands. 2. Risolved, That where any of our

citizens shall exercise this sacred right, and shall by the fortunes of war fall into the hands of the enemy, they are entitled to be treated as prisoners of war, and if they shall be treated otherwise, it is the daty of this Government to extend to them all the protection which may be within its power, or to retaliate for inories done to them.

3. Resolved, That in the event the enemy shall, in revenge for such patriotic defence of their State by any of its citizens, seize upon and imprison or otherwise injure other of its citizens not implicated in the particular acts for which such revenge may be taken, or shall pillage or destroy the property of any of our citizens, it will be the duty of this Government to take prompt notice of such acts of cowardly barbarity; and as far as may be within its power, to punish the perpetrators thereof, or to retaliate in such manner as may be most likely to deter the enemy from a repetition of such deeds.

Now just to prove that this miscreant YANGEY is a liar and will not stand to his own rule, here laid down, let us suppose that the union citizens of East Tennessee, and the union men of Kentucky, vonstituting an overwhelming majority of each section, should five individually from ambuscades upon the Rebel forces, in defense of their homes, what would Mr. YANGEY say ought to be done with as murderers (like himself ) and have them | The experience : hung as such.

These resolutions are a part of the Weight a the timber which they street to read system of bullying, which the Richtreat this bluster with the contempt of the people-

which is the only notice it merits. If its ragged mantle over the shoulders of cously discharged.

### A Secessionist on Aristocracy.

Our readers will find the following extract from the notorious Dr. Bow's Review both amusing and instructive. Lovers of free government will form their own minions as to its drift, while its sentiments will be heartily commended by some of our parvenu aristocracy. The extract is taken from the Review for September, 1860, page 268;

"We know hardly a family (in Virginia.) most of whose members do not occu-py the same social position which their ancestors held two hundred years ago. Pride of pedigree is the greatest stimulant to exertion, energy, industry and economy, (!) Every man in America desires to be an aristocrat, for every man desires wealth, and wealth confers power and distinction, and makes its owner on Undistanable Aristo-CHAT. Civilization would cease but for the universal desire of white men to beome aristocrats

This miserable ass ignores the aristocracy of virtue, and talent, and intelligence, and recognizes no aristocracy but that of property-said property to consist of new ever and cotton. What an exalted soul the fellow has indeed. God deliver us from ever seeing that dark, ill-omened day when a few wealthy aristocrats shall trample under toot our countrymen. But again in the Levier for May, 1860, we find on page 557 this astounding declara-

"It is the wealth, brains and refinement of aridocracy, that formed, and now controls and preserves the freedom of our country. It only asks the masses for laboress and soldiers, and in return CLVES THEN

So all our vulgar mechanics, mud-sills, and "proletarians" will understand that they are to enjoy freedom not as an inherent and inallenable right, but as the gift which is kindly bestowed upon them, by a few thousand bloated and cheesepated old asses, who own large cotton farms, and a few hundred splay-footed, blubber-lipped and woolly-headed negroes. Be thankful to your masters for their kindness, you surfs and vassals, and thank God for the blessings of an aristocracy.

### Querrilla Squads.

Cant. Dics. McCann is at Nolensville, some sixteen miles from here, as we learn of good authority, with some hundred the rebels-to invade the South-would boys, and worthless vagabonds under ever march its armies through the heart him, where he is carrying things with a high hand, writing passes, administering oaths, etc.

We have good authority for stating also that FRANK McNamy, of "Bloodhound" notoriety, was at the head of the band which destroyed eleven of our forage wagons, and captured some forty cavalry yesterday, some ten miles out on the Franklin road, at a villainous lowflung little settlement, known by the soldiers as Secesh-town. He prowls around there, and when a chance offers he sends his runners out through the neighborhood and the citizens gather in. When they are done, they disperse, and are probably in Nashville the next day swearing before God that they have never borne arms, nor taken part in the war, and are ready to taketheoath of allegiance. It would be well to send out a force and destroy that hole of vipers, thoroughly.

# Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of BRANTON BRAGO and Kin-BY SMITH, provision dealers, horsethisees, and foragers generally, has been dissolved without the cousent of the partners. The business of the firm will he tolerably well without by the "Army of the West," As the partners expect to run like the devil, they will not be able to leave any assets behind them. They beg leave to tender their sincere thanks. to the Secreb Indies of Louisville and Nashville, who have been cooking hams, chickens, etc., in expectation of their grand entry. Would like to cat your fixins ladies, but the Lincolnites, and the pressure of business are too pressing to admit of it. A long farewell to all of

approved by at least five out of six of the white population of this country. leave it and find another more agreeable to your feelings; starve yourrelses; hang, shoot, poison or drown yourselves; be as cruel to yourself as you choo a, but he not so inhuman, so unfeeling towards your countrymen as to involve them in a his prize in his pocket. civil war and thus entail innummerable sufferings upon your and their posterity. Be desperate if you choose, be not so disbolically settish as to force others to and upward, and true to the line." The share your sorrows.

them? Would be say that these loyal Of the leaders of the Southern compimen have the same right to defend their racy and rebellion history will soon homes that the rebels have to defend space the words of Wensten. "While theirs, and that they must be treated as | endeavoring to tear up and rend asun- tive at full speed is the best illustration prisoners of war? He knows that he der the Constitution, its strong libres have we know of to picture the folly of the would not. He would denounce them recoiled, and caught them in the cleft. South in fighting against the American

mond junto have adopted in hopes of Every American citizen has an inafrightening the Federal Government from | lienable and indivisible right to a portion pursuing an effective policy; but unless of every acre that lies within the limits President Lincons and his subordinates of this Republic; and thus Secession are a pitiful set of cowards, they will would be a robbery of the great majority

the Rebel Government attem pts to throw raised, the flag of revolt in the skies, he complained, according to the testimony ommon robbers and as assins, it will of the poets, that the Almighty was a only be acting in keeping with the infa- tyra nt, that his "rights had been trammous principles on which it is based, but plact on," that he belonged to a "masterwe trust that nothing it may say or do sat e" of angels, and was not going to be will have the least effect in turning our pl seed on a level with ordinary "mud-Government from the path of duty, vig- s'ill" cherubim, that he had "cavalier" olood in his veins, and if with all these qualification he was to be forced to "serve in heaven," he would a denced sight rather "reign in hell." In fact the devil's complaints, and claims so atrongly rebels that no one can doubt the paternity of our chivalry. In one respect, however, the Devil behaved better than our rebels. He didn't ask for a safe-guard over his property, and he didn't claim all the rights and privileges of a well-behaved, law-abiding angel.

#### The Indian Massacre in Minnesota.

Lieutenant Governor Donnelly, of Minnesota, who was dispatched to make inquiries in regard to the late Indian Massacres in that State, has made a report giving a list of the killed, and various incidents and facts relating to this shocking affair. Of the number killed, the report says:

The time has not yet arrived when an accurate list can be made of the victims of this outbreak. The names of some will probably never be known. Wounded and dying, they crept away into the tall grass of some slough, or among the underbrush of some wood, there to perish. It may, however, be well to form an estimate which will approximate to correctness of the whole number killed. It can be increased or diminished, as additional facts are discovered:

Or Capt, Marsh's command there are supposed to H the se killed in the Beater treek earth ment near Fort Ridgales, as estimated as May a

Fort.

If these killed mand near the Lower Agency, as estimated by the same gentleman, from the a New gan and termine settlement, eight miles tom Y-liow Medi inc. France counted. It was at this place that seven children were ind by France: shot up in a house, one of on woundst. They are probably by this time ded to the let of the dead. had to the better of the dext.)

a the read between the Fore and Redwood, Can-tain Marsh's company to used the dead belies

Peter Killed at Ne weginn Grove, Shiesy County Killed at West Newton. Killed c use to the Fort, an unknown man....

Richardson private in Fixth Regiment, near the Fort. Felix Smith, shows to the Fort. 

Making a total of these to Hed in the south-west-eri part of the State of ...

In addition to this, there are, of those killed in the northwestern part of the State, as follows:

At Breck decides

It will be recollected that the foregoing list contains not only those known to be killed, but those who are missing. If it is true, as alleged by Mrs. Caruthers and Mr. Blair, now here, that Little Crow has in his hands, at this time, over two hundred prisoners, a reasonable deduction must be made from the foregoing list. I do not think that when all the facts are ascertained, the number actually killed will much exceed two hundred.

# Eleven Thousand Dollars for a Book.

The Commercial Bulletin, in an interesting sketch on auctions and auctioneers, gives the following account of the sale of a rare, and we may also say costly vol-

Mr. Evans was at the time the great book auctioneer. He it was who sold the Duke of Boxburgh's collection. All the bibliomaniaes of that day and of any note, from many countries, were present For forty-two days the voice and hammer of Mr. Evans were heard in the dining room of the late Duke, which had been appropriated to the vendition of the books. There were such deeds of valor performed, and such feats of book heroism achieved, as had never been previously beheld. But the moment of intense interest was when Mr. Evans put up the Venetian Bocaccio.

Mr. Evans, in presenting this choice volume, delivered a florid oration, in which he expatiated on its extreme rarity, and touchingly described the anguish felt by M. Van Pract, because such a treasure was not to be found in the Imperial Library at Paris. Earl Spencer, the Marquis of Blandford, and Lord Althorp stood near the auctioneer. The first bidding was one hundred guineas; then came live hundred, when the "outsiders" dropped off, and Earl Spencer boldly bid and guineas for that one volume,-The silence was such that you might have heard a pin drop. "One thousand and ten," said the Marquis. Earl Spencer and the Marquis kept on bidding against each other, until Lord Spencer If you don't like a government which is had offered too thousand too hundred and tifty pounds. The spectators were electrified. The Marquis quietly added his usual "ten." Mr. Evans, ere his hammer fell, made a short pause, and indeed as if by something preternatural the abony instrument itself seemed to be charmed or suspended in the mid air .-However, at last down dropped the hammer, and the Marquis walked home with

The flight of the Eagle, which symbolizes the genius of our Union, is "onward flight of the Southern Confederacy, like that of a goose, is short, noisy, and ending in a puddle.

A bull butting against a huge locomo-

It is said that the Saff' federa is trying to involve herself in an alliance offensive, detensive, and expensive with His Excellency King Cuff of Dahomey.

Since the advance of the Union troops on the Robel invaders, Brogy has wilted to a roy and Smith has become a Wryth.

When the devil rebelled in heaven, and Tradress of Colonel Monty's to the Union tadice of Edgesold, on their Presentation of a Flag to Captains Morton and Rodecker.

On the 6th inst. the ladies of Edgefield presented a very beautiful flag to Captain Monrow and Captain Bouncers. on the completion of works at their Bridge. We have already published the address of the young lady who presented the flag, and now give the Synopsis of the remarks of Colonel Moony, who was requested to receive it. They are full of genuine fealty and patriotism, resemble those of the modern Southern and will be read with much pleasure: Ladies of Edgefield z.

> In behalf of Capt. Morton, Chief Engineer of the Ohio Army, Captain Rodecker, Assistant Engineer, and the corps of colaborers in their important department, I have the honor to receive, at your hands, this banner, whose waving lines of beauty and glory speak to us of purity, pa-triotism, and hope; whilst its gleam-ing stars effuse a light which shall mingle with the day-spring's living flend, when the orb of Liberty shall rise above earth's dark horizon, and bring the day of universal freedom to man, as his God-given

and inalienable right.

This is the flag of Washington, of Green, Gates, Lee, Phinam, Wayne, Montgomery, Sumter, Marion, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, Scott, and a host of names dear to memory. It is the flag that floated over Boston and Charleston, Brandywise and Monmouth, Stony Point and Eutaw, Valley Forge and the Cowpens; at the midnight crossing of the Delaware, and at Trenton; and gleamed in all its glory at Yorktown's

We may well be proved of that old flag, since in our veins the hot blood of such aucestors flows as purely and as freely as in the "days that tried men's souls."

Mid the encile of the content, the common's deep How on a both gathered resown While those stars were reflected in rivers of pure, Wises the cose and the line scart down.

And, though few were the sters in the gloom of that Yet the nevers that were stricing below that the for their bulwark, and truth for their And they stopped not to mainber the fee."

This, then, is the banner we this day set up on hostile soil-a banner borne by Washington, and its staff bears the imprint of the grasp of the mighty heroes who tracked their way to the shrine of Freedom, and planted it upon the summitof its Temple-the beacon of hope to the pressed of the world.

Yes, this star-lit banner we set up in the name of the God of our Fathers, and " Its lights are unsuffied to those in the sky By a sleed that we or our sires have slees, and they're leagued in as true and as hely a to In their matter of many in one."

II. We set up our banner as the banner of the proudest, grandest nationality upon carth.

With the greatest propriety we may say with Israel, "surely the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places-yea, we have a goodly heritage." Our numbers, intelligence and re-

ources, give us eminent rank amongst the lowers of the earth. We are a people increasing in numbers, resources and influence beyond all prece-

dent or parallel. A confederation of States wh ulation exceeds thirty-five millions of souls; whose broad domain is washed by the waters of two oceans-a people enjoying the riches of all climates-a people reared amidst scenes of great natural grandeur; in possession of information on all subjects of interest; endowed with firmness, vigor and enterprise; having the principles of civil and religious liberty interwoven with every faculty of their minds-a people rapidly advancing in Civil, Political and Moral Science; holding daily intercourse with almost every nation upon earth-and highly regarded by the powers of the earth for their liberties, courage, virtue, intelligence, greatness, resources, power

and prestige. Our census tables show a duplication of our population in every ciycle of twenty-three years, so that by the time the infant now in the cradle shall have reached the age of manhood, our population will have increased to seventy milions of souls, and by the time that same infant attains to middle age it will have swollen to one hundred and forty mil-

ons of citizens. We need go no further in the cheering stimate, to unveil that immense and glorious future which looms up before us -a future which will afford a new development of humanity; a future to be regarded with rapture by the lover of man; a future, which, if we are but true to ourselves, to our sires and our sons, shall send the blessing of its example, like the light of the morning, over the wide, wide world.

Yes, this banner is the flag that floats and should float, and will still float over the grandest domain on earth. Over a land, of which the great French tourist and statesman, De Tocqueville, says, "It furnishes the most magnificent home for man to be found upon the footstool of

Such a land we have inherited, in frust, fer those who shall succeed us; a land distinguished for its institutions of Civil and Religious Liberty.

From where our green mountain tops mond with the sky.
And the great Saint Lawrence is rolled.
To the waxes where the hatmly He periods the

Like our Fathers, let us realize the grand inheritance we possess, in common and deem him the most dangerous and desperate for, who would divide this matchless Empire, and reduce it to petty, contentious, irrascible sections, warring and warred with, till our glory vanishes and our greatness is sacrificed forever.

"No pega confederacy continue my powers. The ocean-technol Republic all is ours."

III. We set up our banner as the "Ban-ner of the Union." The union of these United States was a political necessity.— Our fathers so regarded it, and our condition then and now demanded it. The l nion was established to conserve our great Nation's interests. Our fathers, in the preamble to the Constitution of the United States, states that-

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquil ity, provide for the common defence iote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the Constitution for the United States of

The history of the world does not present any thing to compare with the enterprise which was completed by the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It looms up before the gaze of an admiring

world as the prondest structure of statesmanship the world has ever known; and

struction and success as a Nation. And angry storm has but served to purify the on the maintenance of the Union all our atmosphere, and scattered the clouds that safety, peace and prosperity depends for the future - for ourselves, and for our tional and State Government.

children after us.

This is indeed a Congress of Nathana We cannot be two Nations we must be one; and-

"Il faired we should a diversion we fall I'-Thirty-four sovereign States have been erected into a National Government, a gov-ornment so wise, so free, so was acros, that we might well wonder that its establishment should have been accomplished so soon, were it not for the greater wonder destruction.

that it should have been established at We are force

The severence of this glorious Union is an appalling thought, akin to the supposition of the abrogation of the law of gravitation in the physical world. When orbs from out their orbits fly and colli-sion, destructions and death follow in quick succession.

who are more careful to secure a piece of the Union than to secure the peace of the Republic—disappointed politicians and ambitious, designing men, who have fattened at the public crib, and kicked like Jeshuron of olden times.

Seression is dissolution, and dissoluglorious land. Secession!-'tis contrary to plighted faith-'tis setting up a private against the public interest—the efforts to secure a partial by the sacrifice of the general weal. Secession!-it is the weme of evils itself, and is no remedy for any existing evil. Secession!- 'tis the farewell address, so pathetically warned Jackson, of Tennessee, battled all his sword to his nephew, with the injunc-Pandora's box without the alleviation of hope; it, is a claim that never has been an admitted one in any organized gov ernment of any form in all the earth and is studiously ignored by Secession ists themselves, when applied to their own ill-digested scheme of self-aggran-

dizement. Secession!-it is evil, only evil, and that continually. By it what losses have not its abettors sustained already. They have lost the liberty of free speech; the loss of voting upon the Constitu-tion under which they live; the loss of fifty per cent or more of the value of their property, with increased taxation. They have lost the titles to their property, it being liable to confiscation. They have lost their trade and commerce ; lost self-respect and civilization, and have committed the most atrocious acts in the prosecution of this wicked rebellion. Surely the way of transgressors is hard, and the end of these things is death.

Secession! It forgets the thrilling memories of the past: it is unmindful of the almost inspired appeal of the Genius of Liberty, saying to us in the hour of

> Trod the moren arrows the Delaw of Amid the saw and riset.
> And he' upon the purchasent.
> Where the testal record shime. he burning page of Arthron Sears Franksin's colour line: Can so divide that record bright,

And test these names apart. That ones were written behalfs there With plightest hand and heart Can be crain a Hatterck's many. Even with the "abov's sign" in with init with paternal blood. A Carroll's double please? buy, can be part, with equal bunds.

An her tage of graves ! r tear in train. He starry flag Which o er them promity wave

Can you carl his for Young's soil, our quotred soils the gloom. That homes in colomic folds arrows Your common Cather's small

Say, will you must around an grave An Extricital tire, And pour your burning carrier (Yer big deep and yans reports)

may not. 'its the Alteghanian thunderstand be

Tis enhand Where Newsca grants the title and lean quitions:
Where troppin was re, delighted, charge our resolvers
flow, trystome,
And where, through from ling towards or place, Se-branks waster-role; Yet the fell spirit of Secession, in its

esperate wickedness, ignores all these op-uls, and, with Vandal band, would pull down the fairest, amplest fabric of government ever formed by the hand of

And who, we may ask with Webster, who shall reconstruct the fabric of demolished government? Who shall row open the well-proportioned columns of constitutional liberty. Who shall frame to gether the skillful architecture which unites National Sovereignty with State Rights, individual security, and public prosperity? No: If these columns fall they will not be raised again. Like the Coliseum and the Parthenon, they will he destined to a mournful, a melancholy immortality. Bitterer tears, however, will be shed over them than ever fell over the fragments of Roman or Grecian art, for they will be the remnants of a more glorious edifice than Rome or Greece ever saw, the edifice of Constitutional Ameri-

can liberty.
Soldiers! It you would not bid the genius of American liberty to stand with sorrow bent as "O'er some ruined menument," rally around the flag of the Union as the symbol of every earthly hope remembering that your sires made very sacrifice to establish and cherish the Union you are called on to defend, Remember that "Many States in one Union" was their watchword and reply,

That begins at over orbit abroad, but true to themselves, to that most; they come as they slong to the premise of feet. by the bayonet traces, at the highest of war, the the facility where and group was word, Gh., partial the heart and the heart that we obtain our morte of " Many in one."

IV. Our hanner is the hanner of Free-

Int. Personal freedom. This it secures its citizens by fundamental law.

2d. Civil freedom in the choice of their rulers and the enactment of their own-3d. Religious freedom. \*

Well may we exclaim With the Bornella Child about the bornella Children and the Control of the Contro With the deriver of he heath our feet.

And the district boundary profiles of the

V; Our banner is the banner that never has been and never shall be assaulted or

insulted with impunity.

The history of 1776 to 1782—of 1812 to 1815—of 1847—8 attent the truth of this decelaration.

ing the same great truth; and as the starour fathers carned for themselves an honorable name, which shall be un-existent with the gratitude of freemen and the glory of their institutions.

By this Union we have secured all our star is lost from that sture field, and the obscured the united glories of our Na

> Comrades in Freedom's holy cause when I see such men as I know you to be composing our armies, we know that danger threatens our liberties, and your patriotic object is to establish upon a firm foundation, cemented, if need be, with your bland, the results of our national organization. Rebels and traitors have inaugurated open, deadly war to compel the Government of the United States to submit to its own dismemberment and

> We are forced into the war. No alternative is left us. War, bloody war, is forced upon us. The symbol of the future is upon your banker. Peace must be found between bloody stripes, and your arrowed flag-staff indicates the work that the bayonet must accomplish in the cause of our country—the cause of righteousness and liberty—the cause of

It is the thought and design of men God and humanity. Soldiers, the General Government looks to you for the fullest illustration of the character of soldiers of the Great Republic. You are here as the representatives of law and order, the defenders of the Constitution, the Union, and the laws the friends of the friends of the Governtion is death-the political death of our ment of the United States, and the foes of its focs, wherever they may be found, whoever they may be. You are not here to remodel the existing institutions of these States, but to maintain the Government against its foes, and to restore order, the supremacy of law, and the permanent interests of our matchless land; and thus aid in teaching the great GRIFFITH & PARSONS lesson all should comprehend-the necessi his countrymen. Secession! - 'tis the tyef submission to duly constituted authority hideous Hydra against which Andrew Go, then, my comrades, bravely, where Go, then, my comrades, bravely, where duty calls, knowing that your country' life and bequeathed the contest with his cause hangs on your steel; and let the memories of the past, and the hopes of tion to wield it ever in behalf of the the future, animate you in the deadly Union of these States. Secession !- it is strife, and thus cause you to strike double blows for the honor and defense of your Government, which envelopes all your earthly interests, all your earthly hopes

TRIMPTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular moving of Tennesco Lodge No L. O. F., the following present to and residerious ac-We are again called upon to mirround the hall of mourous; I wath a dark angel, with his keen edged enord, which know an ect at vreed, hall fallen in our circle, and fache one effect or windle of dipart. He. W. W. The makes is he tours. The grave we chains him as it own. If he were he hands to carth, and mortality is all that is left. Bro. W. W. Therefore died in the city of Matriphie of a wound received at the battle of Shindle, but thatch the From home and kindred far from home and kindred friends, yet he was not alone. Brothersof the Order arrounted his dyna; couch, and wiped the death chill from his brow. He was an active and effect our forms of Longe No. 1, 1, 0, 0. E. To these who have need him in the Lodge room, words are unbecreasely they have seen and fall the fection of his theory, his seat were seldent excant, and his heart and hand ware always track to most thine dy. If his received the homest of the Order in all of it grades being a Part Officer of the Solordjuste Legie and Encamponent, a member of the Grant Legie and Encamponent as that he end are because and entered the Order have been allowed at the art.

21. Resolved. That while we bewith hundred submit on to the him we are sent that have be home, i where a surred that one has a large to home the large a surred that one has been him have be home. The large a surred that one have he had a surred that one had a surred the large. ledgeter vincentagent for between

gain.

2. Respect That we despit sympathize with, an tender our condendance to, the relative and friends der at M under, for their brothers kindness shown

her at M unders, for these brighters known and Brother during his schime.

5. Resolved, That we went the towns badge at mourning he there was the accept of the above he apream upon the mounts (a copy to harded the relatives of the december, forwarded to the Order at Memphe, or i published in the city papers.

2010. Filling. I K SPAIN.

Men Advertisements.

NOTICE

A Notestian will be held as the Office of the Ten-tions of Nation substraint Company, on Monday he of the day of October 19 21, has Directors of said outputs, its serve for the domin's twatte months. A. W. BUTLUR, becretery National Co. Sept. 20, 1802.

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